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The War

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ITS FOREIGN SERVICE IN WARTIME

Address by Assistant Secretary Shaw ¹

[Released to the press October 27]

We live in a democracy. We are not the passive victims of any totalitarian system. Our foreign policy, therefore, like our domestic policy, is not the pronouncement or the plan of any small and esoteric group in the Department of State or anywhere else but is the result of the day-by-day interaction of government in both its legislative and executive branches and of the citizens who control that government and to whom it belongs. Public discussion of our foreign policy and of our foreign relations is always a sign of the health and vigor of democracy, on condition, of course, that that discussion rests on a reasonably accurate foundation of information and rises to a national as distinguished from a local or partisan point of view. Giving the facts to democratic peoples is essential to the formulation of foreign policy. That is one of the responsibilities of government. It is also the responsibility of government to focus public attention upon the significance of these facts, to synthesize and articulate the permanent elements in the public reaction thereto, and to carry out the resulting foreign policy with the maximum of skill and efficiency. But the responsibilities of government, however effectively carried out, can never be a substitute for the exercise of the responsibilities of the citizen, and any effort to avoid those responsibilities by ascribing to government functions which do not and must not belong to it if our democratic system is to be

preserved can only be described as a symptom of totalitarianism, a flight from the obligations imposed upon all of us by our liberties.

The reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 is well, and, I believe, favorably, known to this audience. That act and its interdepartmental administration over the past nine years is one of the soundest and most significant developments in establishing a working procedure for the democratic formulation and implementation of foreign policy. The trade-agreements program involves both foreign and domestic considerations of the highest order. It touches the immediate interests of foreign traders and domestic producers; it affects the general welfare of nations. In such an undertaking it would be unwise, in fact it would be impossible, for any one branch or agency of the Government to do the job alone.

The basic policy underlying the trade-agreements program of securing the mutual reduction of excessive trade barriers on a non-discriminatory basis is laid down by the Congress in the act itself. This policy has now been three times reaffirmed by the Congress after a searching review of the operations. Few, if any, aspects of our foreign policy have had such a critical appraisal by the democracy as has been given the trade-agreements program in the course of these periodic congressional

¹ Delivered at the World Trade dinner, Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1943.

reviews in 1937, 1940, and again this past spring.

Not only is the trade-agreements policy itself grounded in the bedrock of democratic processes whereby every individual and every interest is given a voice in the matter through the duly constituted representatives of the people in the Congress, but the act, and the administrative procedures which have been established, provide for the full and continuous operation of these democratic processes in carrying out the prescribed legislative policy. The act provides that before any trade agreement can be entered into, the President must seek information and advice from the United States Tariff Commission and the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce. Furthermore, in each case public notice of the intention to negotiate an agreement must be given so that, in the words of the act, "*any* interested person may have an opportunity to present his views."

The Department of State therefore is far from autonomous in the administration of the trade-agreements program. The administrative procedures which have been established to carry out these provisions make this fact abundantly clear. Rather than set up a special new agency to administer the act, the course was followed of establishing an interdepartmental organization which makes possible the pooling of all the existing resources of the Government in a cooperative effort. This interdepartmental organization has the responsibility for marshaling all available information, both within and outside the Government, which may be pertinent to any action under the act. It is appropriate that we as individual citizens should be fully aware that in the important field of international commercial policy we have been able to develop an efficient procedure within our democratic form of government for bringing the strength of united governmental and private effort to serve the best national interest.

Our trade-agreements program is but one of a great variety of complex and interrelated

activities carried on by a Department of State which today is composed of 60 offices and divisions and a staff of 3,000. With many of these activities you are familiar, but I want to give you some idea of the expansion which the figures I have given represent and comment briefly upon certain of the Department's activities which bear particularly upon the present and the future.

I have spoken of a State Department personnel in Washington of 3,000. That personnel costs the American people \$7,500,000 a year. Just 30 years ago in 1913, 209 persons comprised the entire staff of the Department, at a cost of \$318,000. Even at the peak of the first World War the figure had only increased to 537, and as late as 1937 our staff numbered 816.

Most of the raw material which is processed in what I may call the Department's assembly line reaches us in the form of telegrams, in code, and the finished product is often a telegram in the drafting of which a number of offices and divisions have collaborated. In 1939 the 24-hour service which we have maintained in both telegraph and code rooms since 1917 handled 65,554 messages; in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the total had risen to 220,557 messages. Today we are sending and receiving about 800 messages a day, and within the next two months we shall have passed one thousand. That is not the whole story. During the fiscal year 1943 we handled almost 2½ million pieces of correspondence as compared with some 350 thousand pieces in 1918. Not all of the material we receive is for the exclusive or even the primary use of the Department of State. We are now distributing to some 54 departments and agencies of the Government approximately 28,000 documents every month, and there is every reason to believe that the peak of that particular activity has not been reached.

So much for the Department's expansion. The variety of its activities is the next point to which I wish to call your attention. I pass over activities of which you are aware or the nature of which is clear, such as those of the Legal Adviser, the Political Advisers, the Pass-

port and Visa Divisions, and a good many others.

It is not generally known, perhaps, but it is a fact that the Department of State is in the business of editing and publishing. That business is carried on by our Division of Research and Publication. Since the days of Secretary Seward we have gotten out every year anywhere from one to six volumes in the series entitled *Foreign Relations of the United States*. That is a record which cannot be paralleled by any other Foreign Office. We are now engaged in publishing the records of our participation in the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Two volumes have appeared and twenty more will follow. Material of current interest is published in the Department's weekly BULLETIN. The Department's spot news and the background material needed by newspaper correspondents who handle that news are taken care of by the Division of Current Information. That is the Department's point of contact with the press. Recently we have set up a small office the purpose of which is to maintain and develop a two-way relationship between the Department and important groups of American citizens interested in the field of international affairs. And finally there is an activity—a most important activity—which is not confined to any one division but in which the whole Department from the Secretary down to the last divisional assistant shares: receiving all kinds of information—good, bad, and indifferent—from all sorts of visitors. We recognize fully that accessibility to the public is a fundamental duty of any official in a democracy, and I should like to take this opportunity to say with all possible emphasis that visitors are welcome at the Department of State.

As you are well aware, the Department of State, under the direction of the President, is responsible for the conduct of our foreign relations. That is a simple statement behind which lurks an exceedingly complex reality—just as complex a reality as is the modern world of commerce, industry, and rapid communications. To have absorbed into the Department

of State all of the activities which affect our international relations in this complex world, particularly at a time when most of that world is at war, would have been an impossible task or, if attempted, would have led to administrative chaos. The problem has been to recruit competent individuals and to establish units in the Department of State to maintain an effective, two-way relationship with those other departments and agencies which represent a more technical and a more strictly operational interest in the foreign field. New units created in the Department within the past two years and a large part of the increase in personnel represent the Department's solution of that problem, not to mention liaison officers attached to the Department by 10 other departments and agencies.

If I should intimate to you that our post-war work is so organized that all that we have to do is to push a button and out would come a solution of any one of the many intricate problems that will arise once the war is over, I should thoroughly and justly discredit myself in your estimation. But I will make this statement to you and I make it without any qualification: Thanks to the organization which the President set up in the Department of State in February 1942, post-war problems—political, economic, territorial, and legal—have been classified, material has been assembled concerning them, and, what is more important, those problems have been analyzed by 136 specialists in the Department's employ and thoroughly discussed on a non-partisan basis with many members of Congress and with many persons representative of the constituent elements of American public opinion: labor, industry, and agriculture.

The technique of international relations is no static affair. There was a time when international relations were personal relations between sovereigns and their personal representatives: ambassadors. That conception was long ago broadened to include relations between governments and now in our day is being still further broadened so that international relations are

coming to be thought of more and more as relations between peoples. We have become convinced that official relations, relations between governments, are not sufficient. Relations between peoples must be strengthened, and those relations must be based on mutual knowledge, mutual understanding, and mutual respect. That conviction finds expression in our cultural-relations program.

Our Division of Cultural Relations was organized in 1938 and now has a staff of some 70 persons. It is concerned with the American republics and, since 1942, with the Far East and the Near East. Its activities involve the exchange of visitors, of students and experts, and the exchange of ideas and of information in the fields of education, the radio, motion pictures, art, literature and music, and public health and public welfare. Abroad, our embassies, legations, and consulates play an important part in the promotion of cultural relations.

We have come to realize that international problems and policies arise from national ideals, customs, traditions, and philosophies of life, and that there can be no hope of reaching our goal except through knowledge and appreciation of these fundamental factors. We seek to know and understand the peoples of the world and their differing points of view and to have them learn more about us, not by telling them what they ought to be or do—still less by interference in their affairs—but rather through working cooperatively with them in the execution of specific undertakings in the economic, social, scientific, and intellectual fields and through the resulting personal associations.

The development of the Foreign Service, the personnel which represents our Government abroad, also reflects the development of our foreign relations. There was a time when we could afford the O. Henry type of consul or the young secretary who dipped into diplomacy as an interesting and broadening educational experience before settling down to something more serious. That time has long since passed

as our foreign trade has grown in importance and as we have taken our place as one of the great world powers, with all the obligations and complexities which such a position involves. Those are the reasons why since 1924 the Congress has made it possible for us to build up a professional Foreign Service, democratically recruited, genuinely representative of the American people and promoted on merit. We have recognized that remuneration must be sufficient to attract on a professional basis young men of talent and ability, and our salary and allowance scales are now therefore such that young men entering the Service can expect reasonable financial security and do not need any private income.

I want to emphasize particularly the type of young man who now comes into the Service for the reason that that type is so completely different from the type which still lingers in the public mind. Take, for example, the group of candidates who presented themselves for examination in September 1940. At that time 483 candidates from 168 different universities and colleges were designated to take the examinations; 45 from 26 universities were successful. These 45 successful candidates came from 19 different States, of which 4 were in the Far West, 6 in the Middle West, 4 in the South, 1 in New England, and 4 in the Middle Atlantic region. Not only do our junior Foreign Service officers come from every part of the country: they come from every walk of life. We estimate that about half of the candidates recently entering the Foreign Service have worked their way through college in whole or in part, and in our judgment of their qualifications that fact counts definitely in their favor as an indication that they possess the stamina and the maturity which we are looking for. You will be interested by the following list of the occupations followed by the fathers of the successful candidates in one of our recent examinations: income-tax assessor, colonel in the Army, railroad conductor, carpenter, minister of religion, headmaster of a boys school, banker, auditor, jeweler, laborer, lawyer, sales manager, clerk, and physician.

That the Service has its rewards in terms of interesting work is obvious. Many people forget, however, the darker side of the picture. For instance, the Foreign Service in some parts of the world—China, Ethiopia, and Spain—was under fire and working under war conditions for a period antedating by several years the outbreak of war in Europe. With the outbreak of that war I need only mention the experiences of our Foreign Service establishments at Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, and at practically all of the cities in Great Britain in which we maintained consulates during the period of 1940-41. Subsequently, one Foreign Service post after another in Europe came under fire, to be followed by similar occurrences in the Far East, as in the cases of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, and our posts in the East Indies.

We have another type of post, the maintenance of which has been necessitated by war needs, where danger from military operations is not present, but where the mere adjustment to climate, living conditions, and isolation is a constant challenge to the morale of the men involved. As an example I have in mind a young officer who was sent to open an office at a small post in the tropics. The climate was dangerously unhealthy; there was little more than a main street lined with unprepossessing buildings to enliven his life; and the amenities upon which you and I rely and which we take for granted were non-existent. That officer could not find living quarters and finally established his home in a room in the local hospital. Our personnel assigned to Iceland and Greenland cannot but suffer from the extreme isolation inevitable in those northerly areas; and, similarly, officers and clerks who must work in the far interiors of some of the South American countries, where their presence is necessary in connection with rubber-procurement projects or for other war purposes, must meet the burden of continual discomfort. There are even those who would place Washington in this category of posts.

The Foreign Service has been represented as a tea-drinking group of individuals. To some extent that is quite true. We do drink tea, but we do so as a rule because in certain areas to which we are assigned the water supply is polluted and we want to avoid typhoid fever, amoebic dysentery, and other water-borne diseases.

The war has made heavy demands upon the Service, of an ever-changing nature. While our Foreign Service establishments have been reduced in number from 300 to 267 (the latter figure including a number of new offices opened to meet war needs), personnel has had to be greatly increased. In London our Embassy, with a normal peacetime staff of about 135, now employs 273 persons; in Rio de Janeiro the staff has grown from 41 to 210; and in Stockholm from 24 to 113. I need not add that anything approaching normal office hours has been all but forgotten.

Our need for additional field personnel arose at a time when, because of the war and the increasing manpower shortage, we were seriously hampered in recruiting, and because no examinations for the permanent Service have been held since September 1941. To meet this situation, we have set up the so-called Foreign Service Auxiliary. The need for personnel was anticipated well in advance of our entry into the war, so that by December 7, 1941, we had the nucleus of a group of specialists to serve for the duration of the emergency who were rapidly acquiring a grasp of the practical problems with which they would have to deal. Today we have 438 Auxiliary officers and 493 Auxiliary clerks to supplement the regular Foreign Service organization of 839 officers and 2,870 clerks, making a total field force of 1,277 officers and 3,363 clerks.

It is certain that the tasks which the Foreign Service will face at the close of the war will involve collaboration with other agencies of the Government dealing with such specialized problems as relief in various forms, the rehabilitation of industries, the rebuilding of bombed

areas, and the restoration of normal trade, and economic reconstruction generally. We shall find, therefore, that in addition to the trained Foreign Service officers which we now have—men with a general background of government, political science, administration, international relations, languages, et cetera—we shall have an immediate need for specialized personnel—men to serve as attachés with technical training in agriculture; commercial, industrial, and financial matters; mining; transportation; and, at least for a time, in the field of social security and related matters. We shall have to attach to our offices abroad experienced technical men from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor; the Bureau of Mines; and other departments and agencies. Such officers may well be integrated into the Foreign Service for stated periods and provision made for their return to their own departments in Washington when their services abroad are terminated. In addition to these, we must have permanent special, technical, and scientific personnel and a permanent skilled administra-

tive group, which will have a recognized status in the Service, occupying an intermediate position between the clerks of lesser responsibility and the chief of mission or principal Foreign Service officer. Many of our experienced clerks, who have spent their lives in the Foreign Service, are qualified to fit into this group. It is probable that instead of one type of examination for entrance to the Service we shall have several different types to enable an even broader recruiting than at present.

Of course the Department of State and the Foreign Service are not perfect organizations. There is nothing perfect in a democracy except the democratic ideal and occasionally the quality of some of the efforts which are made to achieve that ideal. I want to leave with you, however, the picture of a group of officials, alert to their responsibilities to the public and keenly aware that we live in an age of rapid change. We shall do our part to the very best of our ability. We hope and we believe that you will do yours, so that together we may fashion a foreign policy worthy of our democracy.

THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD

Canadian Representation

[Released to the press October 29]

Canada has been invited by the United States and the United Kingdom to become a full member of the Combined Food Board.

In June 1942 the Combined Food Board was set up by the President and Prime Minister Churchill "in order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations".¹ The Board has now been operating for more than fifteen months and has made a valuable contribution to this most important sector of the total war effort.

In order to insure that the valuable work which has been done can be continued and ex-

tended, the combined food-planning organization has recently been re-examined.

Canada is a major supplier of foodstuffs to the United Nations and has, since the establishment of the Combined Food Board, been represented upon its various committees. On October 25 President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sent the following message to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada:

"Canada's contribution to the war effort in the whole field of production and the strength, which she has thus lent to the cause of the United Nations is a source of admiration to us all. The importance of Canadian food supplies and the close interconnection of all North American food problems makes it appropriate and desirable that she should be directly represented as a member of the Combined Food Board sitting

¹ BULLETIN of June 13, 1942, p. 535.

in Washington. Mr. Churchill and I would accordingly be gratified if you would name a representative to the Combined Food Board."

The following reply has been received from Mr. Mackenzie King:

"The Government of Canada is very pleased to accept the invitation extended by Mr. Churchill and yourself to name a representative to the Combined Food Board. I fully agree that the importance of Canadian food supplies and the close interconnection of all North American food problems make it appropriate and desirable that Canada should be directly represented on the Board. I am accordingly asking the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, to represent Canada in this important capacity."

The membership of the Board will be as follows:

United States: The Honorable Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

United Kingdom: The Honorable R. H. Brand, representing the Minister of Food.

Canada: The Honorable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

It has also been agreed that the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, shall act as Chairman of the Board.

The London Food Committee, which was established at the same time as the Combined Food Board to insure adequate consideration in London of matters coming before the Board, is being reconstituted as the London Food Council. Its functions remain unchanged.

Designation of the War Food Administrator as United States Member

[Released to the press by the White House October 29]

Simultaneously with the announcement by the President and the Prime Minister of a re-arrangement of the Combined Food Board whereby Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has been named neutral Chairman, and Canada has been invited to appoint a member, the President has signed an Executive order (No. 9392) strengthening the War Food Administration by designating the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee and United States member of the Combined Food Board. The War Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture will continue as members of the War Production Board.

This represents an important step in the simplification of the food-allocations process. Under the terms of the order, the Food Advisory Committee and the Inter-Agency Committee are abolished, and the War Food Administrator has created by administrative order a Food Requirements and Allocations Commit-

tee to pass on all domestic and foreign claims for food from United States sources.

A strong food-requirements and allocations mechanism in the War Food Administration will expedite food allocations. Under this arrangement the food-requirements branch of the War Food Administration will present United States domestic claims for food, and the newly created Office of Foreign Economic Administration will act as claimant agency for food for foreign account. In this way, the machinery for food allocation will be similar to the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board which makes allocations on the industrial side. The Food Requirements and Allocations Committee should prove to be a time-saver in that there will be but one such committee on which claimants for food are represented. It will in this way simplify inter-agency relations.

Having the War Food Administrator as United States member of the Combined Food Board will facilitate the work of that Board in dealing with international food problems.

In as much as his deputy has been named Chairman of the Food Requirements and Allocations Committee, the War Food Administrator will be in a position to state the American point of view on the Combined Food Board, and any possibility of conflicting American points of

view in food-allocation matters will be eliminated.

The text of the above-mentioned Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* of November 2, 1943, page 14783.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW ON NAVY DAY¹

[Released to the press October 27]

"That the persons of our citizens shall be safe in freely traversing the ocean, that the transportation of our own produce, in our own vessels, to the markets of our own choice, and the return to us of the articles we want for our own use, shall be unmolested, I hold to be fundamental, and the gauntlet that must be forever hurled at him who questions it."

Thus Thomas Jefferson.

Today is Navy Day, a day on which we Americans may well pause in the maelstrom of war to give profound thanks for the determination and ability of our Nation and its citizens to build a navy second in strength to no other navy or combination of enemy navies in the world, for the planning of our leaders and the industry of our workers that render this great achievement possible, and for the proud cooperation of our people in supporting the accomplishment of this Herculean task. We may register, too, our sense of thankfulness to the Navy League of the United States for its enlightened and public-spirited work over many years in bringing home to our country the axiomatic import of those flaming words of Thomas Jefferson. But above all today let us without stint or qualification express in our minds and hearts and utterances our boundless pride in the officers and men of the Navy who, like the officers and men of the Army, are gallantly and gloriously fighting or dying for the safety of our country, for our democracy, our freedom, our civilization, and our way of life, hurling that unanswerable gauntlet of Thomas Jefferson at our enemies who questioned not only

our right freely to traverse the oceans but our right, as a nation, to live.

And now, in the brief time allotted me, a word of caution. Although our Navy and our Naval Air Force are today the most powerful in the world, and although their power is steadily growing from month to month, from day to day, and from hour to hour, the greatest disservice we can do them and the greatest disservice we can do our country is to allow our recent and cumulative successes to lead us into the unfounded optimism and the dangerous complacency of believing that the war is already won. We still face powerful, resourceful, and dangerous enemies. I know our Japanese enemy pretty well, from 10 years of intimate experience and observation. He is a fanatic, a last-ditch, no-surrender fighter. He will, on occasion, withdraw from untenable positions to conserve manpower, but that does not for one moment mean that his morale is breaking. Let us not be misled by any such moves. They are purely strategic. His Navy, in spite of heavy losses, is still powerful. At any moment it may come out in force to fight. We still have a long, hard road to go, beset, I fear, with blood, sweat, and tears, before we bring that enemy to unconditional surrender—and we can be satisfied *with nothing less*. Otherwise our sons or grandsons or their sons would have to fight this whole dreadful war over again

¹ Delivered at the meeting of the Navy League of the United States and of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, New York, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1943. Mr. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

in another generation. Once again we would have to throw down that gauntlet of Thomas Jefferson in order to preserve our right freely to traverse the oceans, in order to maintain for our beloved country perpetual freedom from slavery. Our Army and Navy will do the job and do it *now*, but they deserve and need—and they shall have—the unqualified, the proud, the wholly devoted support of every loyal American *all the way through to final victory*.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK ON GREECE

[Released to the press October 28]

The texts of messages exchanged between the President of the United States and the King of Greece on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece follow:

OCTOBER 27, 1943.

On the eve of so fateful an anniversary for my people, who three years ago at dawn on the 28th of October, unanimously rejected the insolent ultimatum of Fascist Italy and upheld the honor of Greece, I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to pledge once more the unflinching resolution of my country to fight to the end for Allied victory.

The Greeks, who faced bravely all the terrible consequences of their stand for freedom, fully appreciate the moral support and many-sided assistance given by the United States, and I am glad on such a propitious occasion to voice, in their behalf, their deep gratitude to the American people and to you personally, Mr. President.

On the approach of victory, the Greek people are looking forward with confidence to the establishment of a new world in which the rights of all nations will be safeguarded in a lasting and just peace.

GEORGE II, R.

OCTOBER 28, 1943.

Three years ago today a resolute Greek people hurled back a defiant "No" to the arrogant demands of the Fascist dictator that they supinely surrender their lands, their liberty and their sacred honor. Greece was eventually overrun only after the combined forces of the Axis had been hurled against her. The heroic and successful resistance of Greece during six long months aroused the admiration of the world, upset the Axis timetable and destroyed forever the myth of Axis invincibility.

Despite the unparalleled suffering of the Greek people under the cruel oppression of Axis occupation, the Greeks fight on, both inside and outside the country. On this anniversary of the wanton Fascist attack, I am glad to pay tribute to their unceasing resistance and to give expression to our pride in being associated in a common struggle with such gallant and tested Allies. Already the Axis front has been breached. The Fascist regime has been destroyed. Italy is grimly expiating its crimes. The hardest tasks still lie ahead, but I am confident that an unfaltering determination to devote our whole united effort to the struggle against the enemy will speed the day of our complete victory; and that liberated Greece, restored and strengthened, will take the honored place in the world to which her deeds have proved her so worthy.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press October 28]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Czechoslovakia, follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 28, 1943.

My thoughts and the thoughts of the American people are today with the gallant people of

Czechoslovakia, as they silently salute in the shadow of tyranny this twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their Republic, a day as dear to their hearts as our own Independence Day is to America.

We are resolved that the steadfast courage, and the devotion to, and sacrifices for, democratic ideals of Czechoslovaks and all liberty

loving peoples during these trying years shall not have been in vain. The people of the United States join me in sending our greetings to you and to your countrymen everywhere in confident assurance that the efforts of the United Nations are steadily bringing nearer the return of freedom to Czechoslovakia and to Europe.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

General

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW ON THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT¹

[Released to the press October 27]

He entered all the portals of the world,
A vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless soul,
Riding at last the very stars.

Who shall competently measure the worth of any man? Certainly not his contemporaries, for they are too close to the scene of his life and work to weigh them in proper perspective, too liable in assessing character to be influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by the current and often inadequate or misguided estimates of public opinion. Only history can fully and broadly gauge these things. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and no epitome can today or in the future more accurately and broadly characterize the life and work, the "vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless" striving and determination of Theodore Roosevelt than those ringing and all-embracing words: "With liberty and justice for all." For these words represented the core of his personal, his political, and his spiritual creed. How often in the history of mankind has a prophet cried in the wilderness! Yet how often have the seeds which those prophets planted fallen on good ground and sprung up in their time!

Theodore Roosevelt inspired my youth, as his creed and doctrine have constantly inspired my efforts in later life. To be one of the re-

cipients tonight of the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association is therefore among the highest and certainly the most deeply appreciated honors that have come to me in life. I wish in full measure to express that appreciation and my profound sense of gratitude at having thus been brought into intimate touch with an association with whose purposes I am and always have been in close sympathy.

At the risk of obtruding a personal story—and yet I suppose that all personal stories have a degree of human interest—it is perhaps not out of place to relate my first contact with Theodore Roosevelt. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, and the thoughts of this youth about 40 years ago aspired to a foreign post in the service of the United States, although we had no such thing as an organized Foreign Service in those days. Political influence ruled appointments, and my own political influence or backing was precisely nil. A friend in Washington spoke of me to the President, but he replied discouragingly. Political support was lacking. And then, one day, my friend went

¹ Delivered at Town Hall, New York, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1943. Mr. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

out on a cross-country tramp with the President and, bringing the conversation around to his pet subject of big-game hunting, told him of a little experience I had enjoyed with a tiger in a dark cave in China, in which the tiger emerged second-best. Various myths have arisen about that episode, but it was quite simple: Once in the cave, all the hunter had to do was to pull the trigger and hit the barn door, since the tiger was only two or three feet away. But the episode seemed to appeal to the President, for he pulled out his notebook and said: "By Jove, I'll have to do something for that young man!"—and the next day my appointment as Third Secretary of our Embassy in Mexico City was announced. Several years later, as Chairman of the Examining Board for the Foreign Service, I had plenty of fun with the candidates, telling them: "You young men don't know how fortunate you are. All you have to do to get into the Foreign Service is to answer a few questions; I had to shoot a tiger." But that was the way of Theodore Roosevelt.

When I came to Washington the President said: "I have put you in the Foreign Service because I believe in you, but there's no career in it. It's all politics. I will keep you in while I am President but my successor will most certainly throw you out—and then where will you be?" I remember replying: "Mr. President, as a great nation we *must* develop a professional Foreign Service if only to protect our world interests and in self-defense. Anyway, I'd like to have a hack at it." Within a year from that conversation, Theodore Roosevelt had put through Congress a bill applying civil service principles to the then diplomatic service, following President Cleveland's similar action for the consular service; and some 20 years later, in 1924, the Rogers Act amalgamated the two services in one great Foreign Service of the United States, which, in point of individual qualifications and professional training and all-around efficiency, I do not believe is surpassed by any similar service in the world. I say this from 40 years experience. To the vision of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, and

later to the vision of Congressman John Jacob Rogers, we owe the great organization that serves the United States abroad today. The faults and failures of that Service, as of any service, are sometimes news; its wide-spread accomplishments and successes often pass unpublicized.

I venture to give one more little personal and intimate anecdote of Theodore Roosevelt, for it is, I think, from such even trivial illustrations that the personality of any man emerges.

During the ex-President's famous hunting trip in Africa in 1909 I was only a young secretary in Berlin, but I had the temerity to write him at his camp on the White Nile saying that I would like to arrange, during his forthcoming visit to the Kaiser in Berlin, a luncheon of the well-known German big-game hunters, with many of whom he was acquainted, at least from their books—especially with Schilling, the then famous big-game photographer. The reply came in due course, written on a scrap of well-stained paper as befitted the jungle, accepting the invitation with typical Rooseveltian gusto. I took the reply to my chief, the Ambassador, who shook his head. "No", he said, "I don't think we can arrange that luncheon; Mr. Roosevelt is going to be awfully busy during his week's visit; every minute will be occupied with official duties." Of course I deferred to my chief's wishes, and a long telegram was dispatched to Mr. Roosevelt in Cairo, as he emerged from central Africa, sending him the program. The reply came very quickly and tersely: "Program approved but please include Grew's lunch." I was not very popular with my chief that day.

Then King Edward of Great Britain died; his nephew, the Kaiser, had to go into mourning; and Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Wilhelm II was off. Instead, it was arranged that the distinguished guest should stay at the American Embassy for three days instead of the proposed week at the palace. The Ambassador called me in and politely pointed out that my luncheon would now have to go overboard. "Of course", I said. The revised program was wired to Mr.

Roosevelt in Rome and promptly back came the reply: "Revised program approved but don't forget Grew's lunch." By that time my relations with the Ambassador were getting somewhat tenuous.

Well, the luncheon was duly held, and Mr. Roosevelt was of course very much in his element, surrounded by mighty hunters. The chief had said to me that our distinguished guest must leave promptly at two o'clock to carry out his round of calls on high German officials, but after luncheon Professor Schilling showed his admirable film of big game at close quarters, climaxed by a petition to Mr. Roosevelt signed by all the beasts of the African jungle in the Swahili language, saying: "We appeal to you, oh greatest of hunters, to protect us from extermination!" The ex-President loved that, because the protection of wildlife from indiscriminate killing anywhere in the world was one of his shibboleths. At about three o'clock the Ambassador came to me. "You really must get Mr. Roosevelt started on his calls," he said; and I reluctantly conveyed the message. "What, what?" said T. R. "Official calls? Not a bit of it. We're all going to the Zoo!" And we did. Those calls, I fear, were never made. There, indeed, was the "vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless soul".

In the volume *Peace and War*, recently issued by our Government, there is published a despatch of mine from Tokyo, dated December 27, 1934, in which occurs the passage:

"Theodore Roosevelt enunciated the policy 'Speak softly but carry a big stick.' If our diplomacy in the Far East is to achieve favorable results, and if we are to reduce the risk of an eventual war with Japan to a minimum," I wrote, "that is the only way to proceed. . . . It would be criminally short-sighted to discard it from our calculations [the possibility of war], and the best possible way to avoid it [war] is to be adequately prepared, for preparedness is a cold fact which even the chauvinists, the military, the patriots and the ultra-nationalists in Japan, for all their bluster concerning 'pro-

vocative measures' in the United States, can grasp and understand. . . . Again, and yet again, I urge that our own country be adequately prepared to meet all eventualities in the Far East."

For years before Pearl Harbor we "spoke softly." The "big stick"—our two-ocean Navy—began to grow, but alas, it had to grow from a willow branch, and two-ocean navies cannot be built overnight. Even before the drafting of that despatch of mine, Mr. Hull, on May 5, 1934, warned our people that dictatorships had sprung up suddenly in place of democracies; that numerous nations were "feverishly arming," taxing their citizens beyond their ability to pay, and in many ways were developing a military spirit which might lead to war. He warned that it would be both a blunder and a crime for civilized peoples to fail much longer to take notice of present dangerous tendencies. He appealed to every individual to awaken and come to a realization of the problems and difficulties facing all and of the necessity for real sacrifice of time and service. A month later Mr. Hull warned, in another public speech, of international dangers. He said that abroad there was reason "for the gravest apprehension"; that the theory seemed to be abandoned that nations, like individuals, should live as neighbors and friends.

These were strong words, and they were reiterated and amplified in public utterances by other high officials of our Government during those fateful years before Pearl Harbor. The handwriting was on the wall for all to see. Our people, alas—as in the case of so many other peace-minded and peace-loving people throughout the world—were quite simply asleep. They had forgotten the grim lessons of history. "Nine-tenths of wisdom," said Theodore Roosevelt in 1917, "is being wise in time."

But that is all water over the dam now. Today we are, like Theodore Roosevelt, "a vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless" Nation, and we must not rest until we have brought our enemies—all our enemies—to unconditional sur-

render through complete defeat in battle. No inconclusive peace, however momentarily alluring, must tempt us to leave our mighty work half done; for should we, through weariness of war, fail to achieve our final goal, our grandsons or their sons will beyond peradventure be called upon to fight again in their generation. That cancer of aggressive militarism which has overrun the world must be excised *now*—and kept excised for all time to come.

Here again we are inevitably reminded of Theodore Roosevelt's prophetic vision in the autumn of 1918: "It is a sad and dreadful thing to have to face some months or a year or so of additional bloodshed", he wrote, in support of his insistence on the unconditional surrender of Germany, "but it is a much worse thing to quit now and have the children growing up be obliged to do the job all over again, and with ten times as much bloodshed and suffering, when their turn comes." The possibility that he foresaw was "that, perhaps, within a dozen years, certainly within the lifetime of the men now fighting this war [the first World War], our country and the other free countries would have to choose between bowing their necks to the German yoke or going into another war under conditions far more disadvantageous to them."

For Theodore Roosevelt personally, war was indeed a "sad and dreadful thing", for his sons were at the front, just as they and their sons are today, once again, distinguishing themselves on the field of valor. Anything else would have been to him unthinkable. His attitude when his son Quentin was killed might well be a source of consolation to many a war-bereaved father and mother today. On the day that the news was published, a friend, who had an engagement with Roosevelt in the afternoon, telephoned his secretary, asking whether the Colonel would keep the appointment. The answer came after a moment's silence. "The Colonel says he will keep *all* his appointments." As the friend entered the room, neither spoke for a moment. Then, convulsively, Roosevelt said, "Well?" and the other said, "Well?" and they

sat down. Suddenly the Colonel banged his fist on the table. "He did his duty, and now let us do ours. Go ahead."

Next day he made the keynote address at the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Pleading for a finer and truer patriotism expressed in political action, he appeared to lose himself and his grief in his passion for the cause he was upholding, as he, who in peace had urged preparedness for war, now, in war, urged preparedness for peace. Toward the end of his speech—I quote from Hermann Hagedorn's book *The Bugle That Woke America*—Roosevelt abruptly laid the manuscript aside and interpolated an appeal which held the audience in breathless silence:

"In this great world crisis, perhaps the greatest in the history of the world during the Christian era," he said, "when the events of the next few years will profoundly influence for good or for ill our children and our children's children for generations, surely in this great crisis, when we are making sacrifices and making ready for sacrifices on a scale never before known, surely when we are rendering such fealty to the idealism on the part of the young men sent abroad to die—surely we have the right to ask and to expect a loyal idealism in life from the men and women who stay at home.

"Our young men have gone to the other side—very many of them to give up in their joyous prime all the glory and all the beauty of life for the prize of death in battle for a lofty ideal. Now, while they are defending us, can't we men and women at home make up our minds to insist in public and private on a loftier idealism here at home? I am asking for an idealism which shall find expression beside the hearthstone and in the councils of the State and Nation.

"And I ask you to see that when those who have gone abroad to endure every species of hardship, to risk their lives and to give their lives—when those of them who live come home, that they shall come home to a nation that they

can be proud to have fought for or to have died for."

And later, into a brief article, which he called "The Great Adventure", a heart-breaking tribute to his dead son and his son's mother and to all mothers who might be called upon to experience bereavement like hers, in prose chastened by sorrow and filled with somber yet heroic music, he poured all that 60 years of whole-hearted living had taught him of birth and death, and motherhood and fatherhood; and grief, and aspiration, and love of country.

"Only those are fit to live," he wrote, "who do not fear to die; and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life and the duty of life. Both life and death are part of the same Great Adventure. Never yet was worthy adventure worthily carried through by the man who put his personal safety first. Never yet was a country worth living in unless its sons and daughters were of that stern stuff which bade them die for it at need; and never yet was a country worth dying for unless its sons and daughters thought of life not as something concerned with the selfish evanescence of the individual, but as a link in the great chain of creation and causation, so that each person is seen in his true relations as an essential part of the whole, whose life must be made to serve the larger and continuing life of the world . . .

"Alone of human beings the good and wise mother stands on a plane of equal honor with the bravest soldier; for she has gladly gone down

to the brink of the chasm of darkness to bring back the children in whose hands rests the future of the years . . . In America today all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are the torchbearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners. The torches whose flame is brightest are borne by the gallant men at the front, and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers, are at the front. These men are high of soul as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes; the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that henceforth they must walk in the shadow.

"These are the torchbearers; these are they who have dared the Great Adventure."

So wrote Theodore Roosevelt. Let us, in our day, rise to the heights of that noble, utterly courageous, prophetic soul who would never compromise righteousness for expediency, and let us derive from his life the inspiration, both in war and peace, to carry forward the flaming torch that will illuminate "the larger and continuing life of the world"—with liberty and justice for all.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Released to the press October 28]

In pursuance of the President's proclamation (No. 2597) of October 26, 1943,¹ providing for the Selective Service registration, under the supervision of American diplomatic and consular officers, of American male citizens of military age in foreign countries, the following

general information concerning the plan for registration has been released:

1. *Who must register:* (a) All male citizens of the United States, *not previously registered*, born after December 31, 1898 and born on or before December 31, 1925 are required to register between November 16, 1943 and December 31, 1943. (b) All male citizens of the United States who attain 18 years of age sub-

¹ 8 *Federal Register* 14595.

sequent to November 16, 1943 are required to register upon, or immediately following, the anniversary of their 18th birthday. (c) American nationals who are *not* citizens of the United States are *not* required to register. (d) Members of the armed forces of the United States, whether in active or reserve status, are *not* required to register.

2. *When must registration be accomplished:*

(a) The date upon which registration will commence—November 16, 1943. (b) Period allowed within which to register—November 16, 1943 to December 31, 1943. (c) Date upon which registration must be completed—not later than December 31, 1943. (d) Any person required to register under the presidential proclamation, who is prevented from doing so within the period prescribed for registration by reason of circumstances over which he has no control, must register with an official of the American Foreign Service or other duly appointed registrar as soon as it is possible for him to do so.

3. *Where and through whom can registration be accomplished:* Officials of the American Foreign Service will be responsible for supervising the registration, and they will designate registrars as well as locations at which registration may be accomplished. In the event information is desired concerning the place at which or the person through whom registration can be accomplished, inquiry should be directed to the nearest American embassy, legation, or consular office.

4. *How registration is completed:* Upon reporting to a registrar for the purpose of registration, each person who is required to register will sign a registration card containing information relative to his name, address, age, and employment. Persons who are in possession of a passport or consular "Certificate of Identity and Registration" should, if practicable, submit such documents for examination at time of registration.

5. *What will be done with registration cards:* On the registration card a person registering may designate a place of domicile or last resi-

dence in the United States, Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States. The local Selective Service board having jurisdiction over the address given by the registrant will be the one having jurisdiction over his classification. Registration cards, upon completion, will accordingly be forwarded by the persons responsible for supervising the registration to the Director of Selective Service, who in turn will forward them to the appropriate local boards. If no place of domicile or last residence in the United States, Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States is designated by a registrant, the registration card will be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for transmittal to Local Board No. 1, District of Columbia, U. S. A., which board will have jurisdiction over his classification. The local board to which a registration card is forwarded will issue and forward to the registrant a registration certificate, which must be retained in the possession of the registrant at all times as evidence of registration. Until a registration certificate is received by a registrant from the local board which will have jurisdiction over his classification, the registrar will provide him with interim proof of registration.

6. *What is the effect of registration:* After a registration card has been received by a local board which is to have classification jurisdiction over a registrant, that local board will forward to the registrant a Selective Service questionnaire, which he will be required to complete in detail and return to his local Selective Service board. Based upon the information contained in that questionnaire and upon any additional information submitted in support of a claim for deferment, the local board will classify the registrant. In the event a registrant is found available for military service and all rights of appeal have been exhausted, provision can usually be made to induct the registrant without requiring that he return to the United States for that purpose. If ordered to report for induction, a registrant will ordi-

narily be required to proceed at his own expense to the induction station designated or, in the event it is closer to him, to the nearest American consular or diplomatic office or other designated point of assembly. If a registrant is forwarded for induction from an American consular or diplomatic office, transportation will be furnished him by the Government to the induction station designated to which he is ordered to report. Registrants located outside the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico may enlist in the armed forces at any time without the prior consent of their respective local boards.

7. *What is the result of failure to register:* Any person required to register who knowingly fails or neglects to do so, or otherwise evades registration, is subject to the penalties of fine or imprisonment imposed by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The Department

LIAISON BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

[Released to the press October 26]

The Department of State, in consultation with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Bureau of the Budget, is working out arrangements which will provide between the Department and the Foreign Economic Administration the close liaison necessary to assure conformity of our foreign economic operations to our national foreign policy. Accordingly, it is planned that there will be in the Department special advisers, reporting to an Assistant Secretary. These advisers and their assistants will work closely with the appropriate officers and divisions of the Foreign Economic Administration, from the inception of a given economic

program (at the initiative of either agency) to its conclusion, so that the Foreign Economic Administration may be kept fully informed of foreign policy as it affects each program, and the Department in turn may be in touch with the course of operations.

Detailed plans for these arrangements have been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for his approval.

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

Public Notice

List Following Public Notice of October 19, 1943 Amended

The Committee for Reciprocity Information gives notice that the "List of Products on Which the United States Will Consider Granting Concessions to Cuba", following the Public Notice of said Committee, dated October 19, 1943, and headed "Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Cuba",¹ is hereby amended; and said list, as amended, follows this notice.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 27, 1943.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO CUBA

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those applicable to products of Cuba.¹ For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is

¹ BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 281.

made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Rate of duty applicable to Cuban products
601.....	Filler tobacco not specially provided for, other than cigarette leaf tobacco: If unstemmed.....	\$0.14 or 0.28 per lb.*
	If stemmed.....	0.20 or 0.40 per lb.*
603.....	Scrap tobacco.....	0.14 or 0.28 per lb.*

* The higher rates of duty indicated for the three classifications are applicable to imports of Cuban filler and scrap tobacco entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of a tariff quota of 22,000,000 pounds (unstemmed equivalent) in any calendar year, in accordance with the following note which appears in the original trade agreement with Cuba, as amended:

"NOTE: Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, unstemmed or stemmed (other than cigarette leaf tobacco), and scrap tobacco, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of a total quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of 22,000,000 pounds in any calendar year after 1939, shall be subject to duty as though such articles were not enumerated and described in this Schedule, but the rates of duty thereon shall not exceed those in effect on Aug. 24, 1934. For the purposes of this note, the quantity of unstemmed filler tobacco shall be the actual net weight, and the quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of stemmed filler and scrap tobacco shall be 133 per centum of the actual net weight, as determined, respectively, for the assessment of duties or taxes in the United States."

Imports from Cuba of the products mentioned, under the tariff quota in any calendar year, are subject to the lower rates of duty indicated.

Publications

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, 1919, VOLUMES III AND IV

[Released to the press for publication October 30, 8 p.m.]

The Department of State released on October 30 in the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series the third and fourth volumes of the documentary record of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. As volumes I and II¹ were composed of documents dealing with the period of preparation between the signing of the Armistice with Germany and the opening of the Conference at Paris, the present volumes are the first containing records of the deliberations at the Conference itself.

Volume III opens with directories of the Peace Conference as constituted on April 1, 1919 and on October 1, 1919. The rest of the

volume consists of minutes of plenary sessions of the Preliminary Peace Conference and of the Peace Congress, of meetings of the Powers with Special Interests, and of meetings from January 12 to February 14, 1919 of the Council of Ten.

Volume IV contains the minutes of the meetings of the Council of Ten from February 15 to June 17, 1919 and of the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Copies of *Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919*, volume III (1062 pages) and volume IV (880 pages) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for \$2 each.

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 26, 1942, p. 1024.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

[Released to the press October 30]

The President has designated Mr. Fred J. Foster, Director of the Department of Fisheries of Washington State, Seattle, Wash., a member, on the part of the United States, of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission to fill the position left vacant by the resignation on July 16, 1943 of Mr. B. M. Brennan of Seattle. The other American members are Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Assistant Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and Mr. Edward W. Allen, of Seattle, Wash., who is Secretary of the Commission.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established pursuant to article II of the convention between the United States and Canada, signed May 26, 1930, for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sock-eye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River System (Treaty Series 918).

The primary duty of the Commission is to investigate the natural history of the salmon fisheries and to make recommendations to the two Governments as to the best measures for the regulation of the fisheries with a view to conservation and restoration.

Treaty Information

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Paraguay

[Released to the press October 27]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Paraguay, there was signed on October 27, 1943 by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Celso R. Velásquez, Ambassador of Paraguay in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a Military Aviation Mission by the United States to serve in Paraguay.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Paraguay.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

COMMERCE

Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Cuba

An announcement regarding the supplemental trade-agreement negotiations with Cuba appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Commercial Policy".

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET